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Report Highlights:

The 2008 Japanese "Unshu mikan" tangerine crops are expected to decline approximately 12 percent from the previous year. Area planted for tangerine trees continues to decline due largely to Japan's aging farmers. The business recessions caused by global financial system crises have been affecting the Japanese sales of citrus products. Japanese tangerine farmers were forced to ship more fruit to processing due to the stagnant fresh produce market. The new crop Florida grapefruit sales are expected to be 6.5 million cartons, down 7 percent from last year. Short U.S. orange crops are expected to reduce Japanese sales in 2009. Stagnant lemon consumption increased the Chilean lemon inventory.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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2008 “*Unshu Mikan*” Tangerine Crops Expected To Be Down 12 Percent

Although weather conditions were relatively good this season with no major typhoon damages reported, 2008 Japanese “*unshu mikan*” tangerine production is expected to be down approximately 12 percent from the previous season. Japanese tangerines experienced an “off-year” crop in 2008, which commonly bore less fruit per tree compared with the previous season in accordance with the tree’s natural production cycle.

The nation’s harvesting acreage for “*unshu mikan*” tangerines has declined approximately 18.5 percent in the last decade. Abandoning citrus groves due to the aging farm population attributed significantly to the reduction of total acreage. Transplanting trees to new varieties for better expected returns on investment also accounted for the decline. Total acreage for “*unshu mikan*” tangerines is expected to be approximately 48,500 hectares in 2008.

In early summer, the National Fruit Grower’s Shipment Stabilization Committee established a guideline for an adequate commercial shipment to the nation’s markets based on local growing conditions and the nation’s market demand for “*unshu mikan*” tangerines. According to the guideline, 2008 “*unshu mikan*” tangerine production is estimated at 940,000 metric tons, down approximately 12 percent from the previous season. Detailed utilizations for commercial shipments are as follows:

2008 “ <i>unshu mikan</i> ” tangerine commercial shipments	
Estimated Production	940,000 metric tons
Adequate Commercial Shipments	840,000 metric tons
(of that, Shipments to Fresh Market)	739,000 metric tons
(of that, Shipments to the Processing Sector)	95,000 metric tons
(of that, Exports)	6,000 metric tons

(Source: National Fruit Grower’s Association)

Approximately 60 percent of the nation’s tangerine trees are planted with early-crop varieties and their harvesting season start in September and continues until November. The rest consists of regular-crop varieties that have a harvesting season from November to December.

Poor Market Price Diverts Fresh Tangerine to Processing

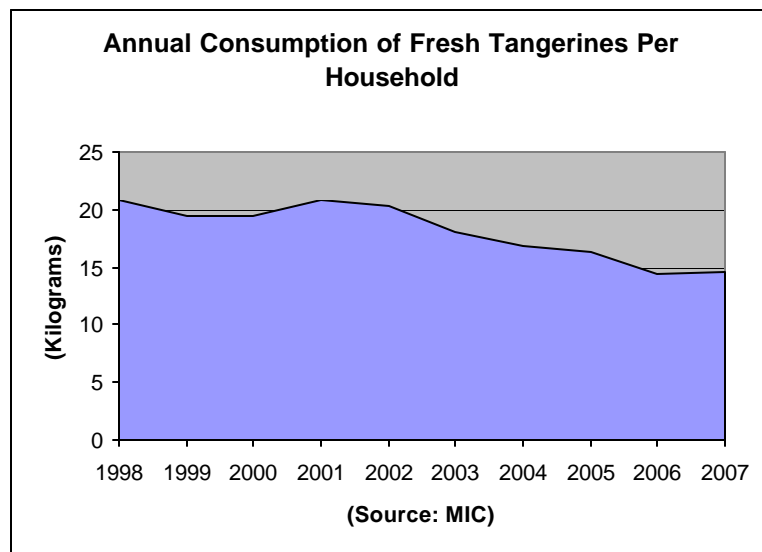
In September 2008, unexpected rain falls in the growing region expedited fruit maturity significantly. As a result, “*unshu mikan*” tangerines flooded the market and inventory levels in nation’s warehouses have risen. Needless to say, prices at the market have weakened significantly.

On October 21, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) issued the order, Emergency Supply Adjustment Measures, to Japanese grower’s coops. The National Fruit Grower’s Shipment Stabilization Committee (represented by grower’s coops) decided to divert some fresh products to the processing sector in lieu of shipping to the fresh market. The committee expects approximately 4,000 metric tons of early-crop tangerines to be sent to the processing sector. The measure schemes are as follows:

- Approximately 20 percent of products for the fresh market go to the processing sector.
- The measures take effect from October 22 to October 30, 2008.

- Fruit diverting to the processing sector should be either extra-large or extra-small sized fruit or low quality products.

Japanese Tangerine Consumption Continues To Decline



Japanese consumption of fresh tangerines declined approximately 30 percent in the last decade. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Japanese annual consumption of fresh tangerines was 14.6 kilogram per household with the total expenditures of \$51.73 (4,942 yen) in 2007. This is the average consumption for two-or-more-person households. An older generation person tends to eat more tangerines than a younger generation person in Japan. People in ages from 60 to 69 ate 20.0 kilograms of

tangerines in 2007; while people in ages from 30 to 39 had only 6.3 kilograms. People under 30 years old ate only 3.1 kilograms. It is a serious matter for Japan's future citrus market that younger people eat less fresh tangerines than older people. It is interesting to note that mid-income households ate less quantity than high- and low-income households.

* The exchange rate of 95.52 yen per dollar is based on the Nikkei News quote on November 13, 2008.

Post Estimates 2008 Total Tangerine/Mandarin Production at 1.062 Million Tons

The production of "*unshu mikan*" tangerines is by far the largest of Japan's tangerine crops. 2008 "*unshu mikan*" tangerine production is estimated at 940,000 metric tons. Other natural tango cultivar tangerines such as "*iyokan*" and "*hassaku*" are also important varieties in Japan. Both "*iyokan*" and "*hassaku*" tangerines are late-crop varieties and are harvested in January and February when "*unshu mikan*" harvesting completed. Post estimates the 2008 production of "*iyokan*" and "*hassaku*" to be 80,000 and 42,000 metric tons, respectively. In the PS&D table, 2008 tangerine/mandarin production is estimated at 1,062,000 metric tons, which includes "*unshu mikan*", "*iyokan*" and "*hassaku*" varieties.

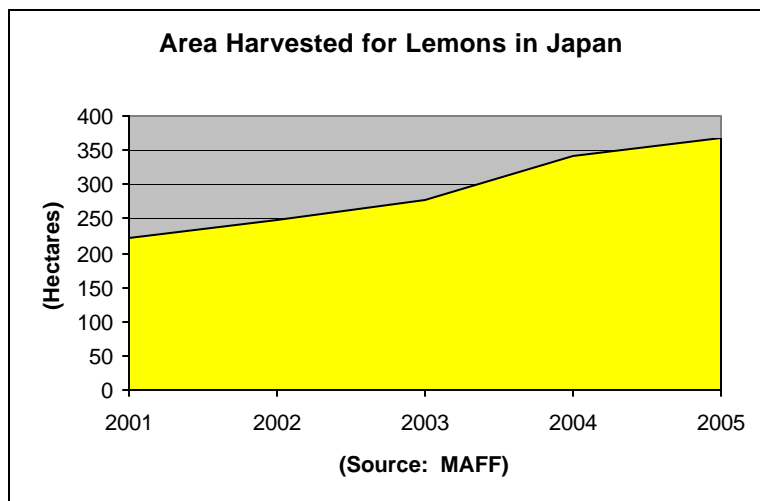
2008 PS&D "Other Citrus" Category Includes New Citrus Varieties

Post added new citrus varieties in the 2008 PS&D for "Other Citrus". The PS&D for "Other Citrus" shows the total of "*Natsumikan*", "*Ponkan*", "*Kiyomi*" and "*Shiranui*" varieties.

"*Natsumikan*" (often called "*Natsudaidai*") is a sour flavor citrus and it is believed to be a natural hybrid of pummelo and mandarin. "*Ponkan*" is a reddish orange colored fruit with rough fruit surface. It is easy to peel and mainly planted in the south regions of Japan.

"Kiyomi" is a tango and a cross between mandarin and orange. "Shiranui" is a progeny of "Kiyomi" and a cross between "Kiyomi" tango and "Ponkan".

Japanese Lemon Production Acreage Expands Rapidly



Japanese consumers prefer domestic produce over imports; therefore, Japanese farmers expanded their lemon acreages. The recent food safety scares in Chinese food products and agricultural chemical residue violations in imported products have led Japanese consumers to buy more domestic foods, in which Japanese believe that they can see the faces of producers more closely than the imported products. Needless to say, choosing domestic lemons over imports at supermarket shelves

is a typical example of today's consumer's attitude. In 2001, the market share for domestic lemon was approximately 4 percent and it was almost doubled to approximately 8 percent today. Domestic lemon acreage has risen approximately 66 percent in the last five years.

Japan's Business Slowdown Likely Affects Florida Citrus Sales

Reportedly there are many high quality fruit in Florida groves, but grapefruit sales probably slowed down this season largely due to Japan's current economic recession, according to Tokyo traders. It affects not only the sales of U.S. citrus products but also affects all fresh fruit sales. The current worldwide financial system crisis forced Japanese consumers to be more frugal in purchasing food products.

In August and September 2008, per-household fresh fruit consumption was down 6.73 and 6.38 percent (in a value basis) from the previous year, respectively, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC). Surging prices for processed foods and dairy products due to the strong world grain market forced Japanese households to spend more money for those items than fresh fruit items since many Japanese consider fresh fruit as a nonessential grocery item, according to Tokyo fresh produce traders.

The sales of 2008/09 Florida grapefruit are expected to be approximately 6.5 million cartons or 110,000 metric tons down approximately 7 percent from the level of the last season, according to Tokyo traders. In late October 2008, the new crop grapefruit from Florida arrived in the Japanese market. Reportedly, the quality of new crop products was fairly good and there were many large sized fruit as a result of good rainfalls in the growing regions in this summer.

In early November 2008, there were over 300,000 cartons of South African grapefruit in the nation's warehouses and it likely to take 3 to 4 weeks to sell all South African products. According to Tokyo traders, Japanese importers are reluctant to place new purchase orders for Florida products until South African products are sold out in the market.

In mid November, the Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC) held a trade seminar featuring Florida's new crop situation and citrus marketing programs for Japanese traders, retailers, food service operators and media people in Tokyo. The seminar signifies a new season kick-off for promotional activities of Florida's citrus products in the Japanese market. However, a great deal of domestic "*mikan*" tangerine products are currently in the market until January and the sales of Florida citrus items are expected to have a slow start. Japanese traders expect the sales of approximately 500,000 cartons of Florida's new crops in November and December 2008 and many of the fruit will be used as Japan's traditional year-end gifts, according to Tokyo traders. A high sales pitch is expected to start in February when the flavor of grapefruit improves with higher sugar content.

In early November 2008, the new crop Florida grapefruit was introduced to the Japanese market. Ruby/red grapefruit were trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market for \$41.87 (4,000 yen) per 17-kilogram carton for sizes 27, 32 and 36 (the size 27 has 27 fruit in a 17-kilogram carton), \$39.78 (3,800 yen) for size 40 and \$37.68 (3,600 yen) for size 48. White grapefruit were trading at approximately \$2.09 (200 yen) per carton, cheaper than the price of ruby/red fruit. There was no significant difference in quality and flavor between two different color products, apparently the difference in price was simply due to the Japanese consumer's preference for ruby/red grapefruit over white ones.

South African grapefruit were currently trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market. Ruby/red grapefruit were trading for \$29.31 (2,800 yen) per 17-kilogram carton for sizes 32, 35 and 40, \$26.17 (2,500 yen) for size 45 and \$24.07 (2,300 yen) for size 50. White grapefruit were trading approximately \$3.14 (300 yen) cheaper than the price of ruby/red ones for all sizes. In regular supermarkets, South African grapefruit are sold at \$1.04 (100 yen) per fruit.

South African Grapefruit Sales Declined In Japan

South African grapefruit do not compete directly with Florida fruit in the Japanese market, since they are largely sold in the summer season. South Africa's new crops arrived in Japan in early June and were actively sold until Florida's new crops arrived in the fall. In the 2007/08 season, South Africa (including Swaziland) sold approximately 3.2 million cartons (17-kilogram carton) of grapefruit in Japan, which was approximately 20 percent less than the level that Japanese industry anticipated. According to industry sources, a strong demand for South African grapefruit from Europe, Middle East, Russia and China forced to reduce Japanese shipment quantity.

South Africa also sold approximately 580,000 cartons (15-kilogram carton) of oranges nationwide in Japan during the same time period, and approximately 170,000 cartons (15-kilogram carton) of lemons.

Israel Sweetie Sales Slowing Down In Japan

Today's Sweetie sales are almost one quarter of the level when they were peaked in mid-90s. When Sweeties were introduced from Israel in mid 90s, it was a fever among consumers to buy Sweeties since green colored grapefruit was a very new item in the Japanese market. After 15 years of sales in Japan, the fever has faded away. In the last season, approximately 300,000 cartons of Sweeties were sold nationwide. They were trading at \$20.93 (2,000 yen) for a 17-kilogram carton for large sized fruit and \$18.84 (1,800 yen) for small sized ones at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market. In this season, the first boat is scheduled to arrive on November 25. Japanese traders expect to sell 200,000 to 300,000 cartons of Sweeties from December to January.

Short U.S. Orange Crops Affect Japan's Orange Sales In 2009

It has been reported that there could be a significant reduction in orange production in the northern regions of Central California, according to Tokyo citrus traders. The new crops have an excellent flavor and there are many large sized fruit in the trees. The boat with the new crop navel oranges from California is arriving Japan in early December and signifies the opening of California orange sales in the Japanese market.

In the 2008/09 season, U.S. orange sales are expected to reach approximately 4.0 million cartons (68,000 metric tons) down approximately 10 percent from the previous season, according to Tokyo traders. In terms of sales by orange variety, Navels and Valencia oranges share by far the largest sales in Japan, but Minneola Tangelos and other minor varieties such as Cara Cara and Moro oranges are important items to market in Japan.

Minneola Tangelos are sold nationwide from January through March at regular supermarkets. Similar to Japanese "*mikan*" tangerines, Minneola oranges are easily peeled by hand, which Japanese consumers tend to favor. Japanese traders are expecting to sell 200,000 to 300,000 cartons (based on a 17-kilogram carton) of California Minneola oranges this season. Minneola Tangelos are shipped to Japan in carton boxes, which have a box size 2/3 of the regular sized box.

Although Cara Cara oranges are minor products in Japan, the sales of Cara Cara have been growing. Japan expects to market approximately 2,700 cartons (based on a 17-kilogram carton) of Cara Cara oranges in the 2008/09 season. Cara Cara oranges are packaged in a 9-kilogram box and often sold at twice the price of navel oranges.

Moro oranges (they are often called blood oranges since the flesh of the fruit is dark red) enjoy popularity among Japanese clients such as restaurant chefs and hotel managers. Approximately 1,700 cartons (based on a 17-kilogram carton) are expected to sell in Japan annually. Moro oranges are also packaged in a 9-kilogram box.

Japan's Economic Slowdown Hits the Fresh Lemon Market Hard

Large shares of fresh lemons are consumed in the food service sector, which has been affected significantly by the current economic recessions.

In September 2008, the nation's stock of fresh lemons hit a record level of approximately 480,000 cartons, which is twice as high as the level of regular years. Market movement was stagnant since restaurant owners reduced their purchasing quantities in order to reduce their input costs. Fresh lemons are often served as a garnish at restaurants, but some fast food restaurants are using lemon flavored products in lieu of fresh lemons, according to Tokyo citrus traders.

Chile lemons play a major role in Japan's summer lemon market; however, a great deal of Chilean product has been stacked in the nation's warehouses this season. As of October 31, approximately 351,000 metric tons of fresh lemons still remained in the warehouses, which would fill 5 to 6 weeks worth of the nation's lemon demand.

In November 2008, Chilean fresh lemons were trading at \$31.40 to \$34.54 (3,000 to 3,300 yen) per 17-kilogram carton at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market. When Chilean new crops arrived in July, they were trading at \$57.57 to \$60.72 (5,500 to 5,800 yen) per carton.

In early November 2008, Tokyo supermarkets sold Chilean lemons at \$1.04 (100 yen) for large sized fruit and \$1.88 (180 yen) for a bag of 3 lemons.

The new crop lemons from Arizona are scheduled to arrive in Japan in November, according to Tokyo citrus traders. Japanese traders hope for a significant improvement in the nation's stock level situation before U.S. lemons come to Japan in full force.

Import Duties on Citrus Products

All duties are charged on a CIF basis. These duties are not subject to further reductions outside the next round of WTO negotiations. The applicable import duties for citrus products are as follows:

TARIFF CODE (HS)	DESCRIPTION	DUTY RATE (%)
0805.10-000	Fresh Orange, Imports during the December-May period	32 %
	Fresh Orange, Imports during the June-November period	16 %
0805.40-000	Fresh Grapefruit	10 %
0805.50-010	Fresh Lemon	Free
2009.11-110	Orange Juice, Frozen, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5 %
2009.11-190	Orange Juice, Frozen, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.11-210	Orange Juice, Frozen, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3 %
2009.11-290	Orange Juice, Frozen, Not containing added sugar, Other	25.5 %
2009.12-110	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5 %
2009.12-190	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.12-210	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3 %
	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not	

2009.12-290	exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Other	25.5 %
2009.19-110	Orange Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5 %
2009.19-190	Orange Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.19-210	Orange Juice, Other, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3 %
2009.19-290	Orange Juice, Other, Not containing added sugar, Other	25.5 %
2009.21-110	Grapefruit Juice, Of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	23 %
2009.21-190	Grapefruit Juice, Of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.21-210	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	19.1 %
2009.21-290	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Other	25.5 %
2009.29-110	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	23 %
2009.29-190	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.29-210	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Other, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	19.1 %
2009.29-290	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Other, Other	25.5 %
2009.31-211	Lemon Juice, Of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	6 %
2009.39-211	Lemon Juice, Of a Brix value exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	6 %

PS&D Tables and Trade Matrices

Fresh Orange PS&D Table

Oranges, Fresh Japan	2006			2007			2008		
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	960	960	960	900	900	880			800 (HECTARES)
Area Harvested	951	951	951	890	890	870			790 (HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	571	571	571	534	534				(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	16	16	16	18	18				(1000 TREES)
Total No. Of Trees	587	587	587	552	552	0			0 (1000 TREES)
Production	10	10	10	8	8	9			8 (1000 MT)
Imports	91	91	90	115	115	99			90 (1000 MT)
Total Supply	101	101	100	123	123	108			98 (1000 MT)
Exports, Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	101	101	100	123	123	108			98 (1000 MT)
For Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 MT)
Total Distribution	101	101	100	123	123	108			98 (1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0

Orange Juice PS&D Table

Orange Juice Japan	2006			2007			2008		
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Deliv. To Processors	0	0		0	0				(MT)
Beginning Stocks	17000	17000	17000	17000	17000	17000			10000 (MT)
Production	0	0		0	0	0			0 (MT)
Imports	89741	89741	89741	90000	90000	74608			74000 (MT)
Total Supply	106741	106741	106741	107000	107000	91608			84000 (MT)
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (MT)
Domestic Consumption	89741	89741	89741	90000	90000	81608			79000 (MT)
Ending Stocks	17000	17000	17000	17000	17000	10000			5000 (MT)
Total Distribution	106741	106741	106741	107000	107000	91608			84000 (MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0

Fresh Grapefruit PS&D Table

Grapefruit, Fresh Japan	2006			2007			2008			
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 TREES)
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 TREES)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Imports	223	223	221	254	254	188			180	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	223	223	221	254	254	188			180	(1000 MT)
Exports, Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	223	223	221	254	254	188			180	(1000 MT)
For Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	223	223	221	254	254	188			180	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Fresh Lemon PS&D Table

Lemons, Fresh Japan	2006			2007			2008			
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	280	280	400	280	280	440			480	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 TREES)
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 TREES)
Production	4	4	5	4	4	5			5	(1000 MT)
Imports	66	66	66	70	70	60			55	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	70	70	71	74	74	65			60	(1000 MT)
Exports, Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	70	70	71	74	74	65			60	(1000 MT)
For Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	70	70	71	74	74	65			60	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Fresh Tangerine PS&D Table

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Japan	2006			2007			2008		
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	62490	62490	62490	59900	59900	60880			59380 (HECTARES)
Area Harvested	59250	59250	59250	56790	56790	57840			56260 (HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	35550	35550	35550	34074	34074	34704			33756 (1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	5832	5832	5832	5598	5598	5472			5616 (1000 TREES)
Total No. Of Trees	41382	41382	41382	39672	39672	40176			39372 (1000 TREES)
Production	977	977	977	1115	1115	1197			1062 (1000 MT)
Imports	4	4	5	5	5	10			10 (1000 MT)
Total Supply	981	981	982	1120	1120	1207			1072 (1000 MT)
Exports, Fresh	3	3	3	5	5	5			6 (1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	850	850	851	985	985	1068			958 (1000 MT)
For Processing	128	128	128	130	130	134			108 (1000 MT)
Total Distribution	981	981	982	1120	1120	1207			1072 (1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0

Fresh Citrus, Others PS&D Table

Citrus, Other, Fresh Japan	2006			2007			2008		
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2006			Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	3380	3380	10080	3210	3210	9930			10080 (HECTARES)
Area Harvested	3350	3350	9970	3180	3180	9820			9970 (HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	2010	2010	5982	1908	1908	5892			5982 (1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	54	54	198	54	54	198			198 (1000 TREES)
Total No. Of Trees	2064	2064	6180	1962	1962	6090			6180 (1000 TREES)
Production	58	58	147	55	55	145			147 (1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 MT)
Total Supply	58	58	147	55	55	145			147 (1000 MT)
Exports, Fresh	0	0	0	0	0	0			0 (1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	53	53	135	50	50	133			135 (1000 MT)
For Processing	5	5	12	5	5	12			12 (1000 MT)
Total Distribution	58	58	147	55	55	145			147 (1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0

Fresh Orange Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country		Japan	
Commodity		Oranges, Fresh	
Time Period:		October - September	
Units:		Metric Tons	
Import for:		2006	Import for: 2007
U.S.	44,459	U.S.	74,912
Others		Others	
Australia	19,163	Australia	12,617
South Africa	10,031	South Africa	8,720
Israel	7,683	Chile	2,343
Chile	6,435	Italy	108
Mexico	836		
Italy	730		
Spain	509		
Total for Others	45,387	Total for Others	23,788
Others not Listed	0	Others not Listed	0
Grand Total	89,846	Grand Total	98,700

Orange Juice Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country		Japan	
Commodity		Orange, Juice	
Time Period:		October - September	
Units:		Metric Tons	
Import for:		2006	Import for: 2007
U.S.	2,458	U.S.	2,796
Others		Others	
Brazil	81,070	Brazil	65,237
Mexico	1,798	Mexico	2,831
Israel	932	Israel	1,256
Australia	794	Italy	612
Italy	653	Australia	553
Belize	531	Belize	376
Spain	343	South Africa	255
Netherlands	277	Spain	201
South Africa	273	Egypt	138
Egypt	176	Netherlands	112
Total for Others	86,847	Total for Others	71,571
Others not Listed	436	Others not Listed	241
Grand Total	89,741	Grand Total	74,608
Source: Japan Customs			

Fresh Grapefruit Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country		Japan	
Commodity		Grapefruit, Fresh	
Time Period:		October - September	
Units:		Metric Tons	
Import for:		2006	Import for: 2007
U.S.	144,271	U.S.	128,039
Others		Others	
South Africa	64,080	South Africa	50,067
Israel	6,730	Israel	5,392
Swaziland	4,280	Swaziland	4,501
Cuba	671		
Chile	599		
Argentina	46		
Taiwan	14		
Total for Others	76,420	Total for Others	59,960
Others not Listed	0	Others not Listed	0
Grand Total	220,691	Grand Total	187,999
Source: Japan Customs			

Fresh Lemon Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country		Japan	
Commodity		Lemons, Fresh	
Time Period:		October - September	
Units:		Metric Tons	
Import for:		2006	Import for: 2007
U.S.	42,455	U.S.	37,435
Others		Others	
Chile	18,807	Chile	18,360
South Africa	2,700	South Africa	2,562
New Zealand	1,351	New Zealand	1,196
Argentina	339	Australia	176
Australia	218	Mexico	59
Mexico	139	China	49
Spain	44		
China	11		
Total for Others	23,609	Total for Others	22,402
Others not Listed	0	Others not Listed	0
Grand Total	66,064	Grand Total	59,837
Source: Japan Customs			

Fresh Tangerine Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country		Japan	
Commodity		Tangerines/mandarins, Fresh	
Time Period:		October - September	
Units:		Metric Tons	
Import for:		2006	Import for: 2007
U.S.	1,978	U.S.	7,861
Others		Others	
Australia	1,186	Australia	1,307
Chile	896	New Zealand	380
New Zealand	457	South Africa	285
Taiwan	91	Chile	156
South Africa	41	Taiwan	81
South Korea	21	Philippines	34
		South Korea	5
Total for Others	2,692	Total for Others	2,248
Others not Listed	0	Others not Listed	0
Grand Total	4,670	Grand Total	10,109

Fresh Tangerine Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country		Japan	
Commodity		Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh	
Time Period:		October - September	
Units:		Metric Tons	
Export for:		2006	Export for: 2007
U.S.	156	U.S.	218
Others		Others	
Canada	2,268	Canada	4,010
Taiwan	107	Taiwan	187
Hong Kong	91	Hong Kong	163
Singapore	34	Singapore	43
Guam	18	Guam	19
Northern Mariana Islands	9	Russia	7
		New Zealand	6
		Northern Mariana Islands	4
		North Korea	1
Total for Others	2,527	Total for Others	4,440
Others not Listed	1	Others not Listed	1
Grand Total	2,684	Grand Total	4,659
Source: Japan Customs			

Fresh Orange Wholesale Price Table

Wholesale Price Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh		
Prices in:	Japanese Yen		
Per uom:	KG		
Year:	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	225	195	-13%
Feb	277	178	-36%
Mar	275	166	-40%
Apr	285	177	-38%
May	274	176	-36%
Jun	253	174	-31%
Jul	236	175	-26%
Aug	212		-100%
Sep	204		-100%
Oct	202		-100%
Nov	210		-100%
Dec	210		-100%
Exchange Rate:	105.34	(Local Currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote:	9/23/2008	(MM/DD/YYYY)	
Source: MAFF			

Fresh Grapefruit Wholesale Price Table

Wholesale Price Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh		
Prices in:	Japanese Yen		
Per uom:	KG		
Year:	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	144	167	16%
Feb	161	150	-7%
Mar	163	149	-9%
Apr	162	150	-7%
May	160	149	-7%
Jun	157	144	-8%
Jul	159	147	-8%
Aug	158		-100%
Sep	152		-100%
Oct	148		-100%
Nov	166		-100%
Dec	188		-100%
Exchange Rate:	105.34	(Local Currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote:	9/23/2008	(MM/DD/YYYY)	
Source: MAFF			

Fresh Lemon Wholesale Price Table

Wholesale Price Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Lemons, Fresh		
Prices in:	Japanese Yen		
Per uom:	KG		
Year:	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	231	304	32%
Feb	340	312	-8%
Mar	369	319	-14%
Apr	368	343	-7%
May	349	360	3%
Jun	298	324	9%
Jul	262	318	21%
Aug	256		-100%
Sep	295		-100%
Oct	311		-100%
Nov	298		-100%
Dec	295		-100%
Exchange Rate:	105.34	(Local Currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote:	9/23/2008	(MM/DD/YYYY)	
Source: MAFF			

Fresh Tangerine Wholesale Price Table

Wholesale Price Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh		
Prices in:	Japanese Yen		
Per uom:	KG		
Year:	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	280	128	-54%
Feb	271	149	-45%
Mar	344	163	-53%
Apr	1218	276	-77%
May	1185	1207	2%
Jun	958	913	-5%
Jul	844	761	-10%
Aug	750		-100%
Sep	354		-100%
Oct	188		-100%
Nov	152		-100%
Dec	160		-100%
Exchange Rate:	105.34	(Local Currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote:	9/23/2008	(MM/DD/YYYY)	
Source: MAFF			

Fresh Citrus, Other Wholesale Price Table

Wholesale Price Table			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Citrus, Other, Fresh		
Prices in:	Japanese Yen		
Per uom:	KG		
Year:	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	239	211	-12%
Feb	207	178	-14%
Mar	199	156	-22%
Apr	197	134	-32%
May	186	136	-27%
Jun	168	134	-20%
Jul	148	98	-34%
Aug	134		-100%
Sep	135		-100%
Oct	--		
Nov	--		
Dec	236		-100%
Exchange Rate:	116.36	(Local Currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote:	10/5/2007	(MM/DD/YYYY)	
Source: MAFF			